Mapline

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Sketch Maps and the Geographical Visual Tradition in Twenteith-Century School Texts

Carla Lois

115. SOUTH AMERICA—ESSENTIAL FEATURES AND TOPICS—WIND BELTS

Eva Germaine Rimington Taylor, *A Sketch-Map Geography*, p. 109. Newberry Library call number: Baskes G127 .T39 1921.

Geography is a discipline with an important graphic tradition; indeed, the root "Graphic" forms part of its name. The intimate relationship between geography and maps seems to provide a foundation strong enough to keep that imagery alive. Yet over the last two centuries geography has become more a literary discipline in practice, in the process neglecting some aspects of its visual tradition.[1] That visual tradition once included not only the display of geographical information through maps and other visual devices, but also the kinds of drawing skills students would develop while learning geography in primary schools.

It is unclear whether this neglect has been a result of a renewed inscription of geography among the humanities and social sciences (as opposed to the physical sciences), or to the increasingly autonomous development of the field of cartography (increasingly guided by graphic designers), though certainly those factors may have had some influence on what has been a tendency to analyze cartographic images rather than produce them. Furthermore, the tracing of maps, once among the most traditional of primary school practices, has been criticized in recent years by pedagogical theorists who see it as a method of learning that is encyclopedic and repeti-

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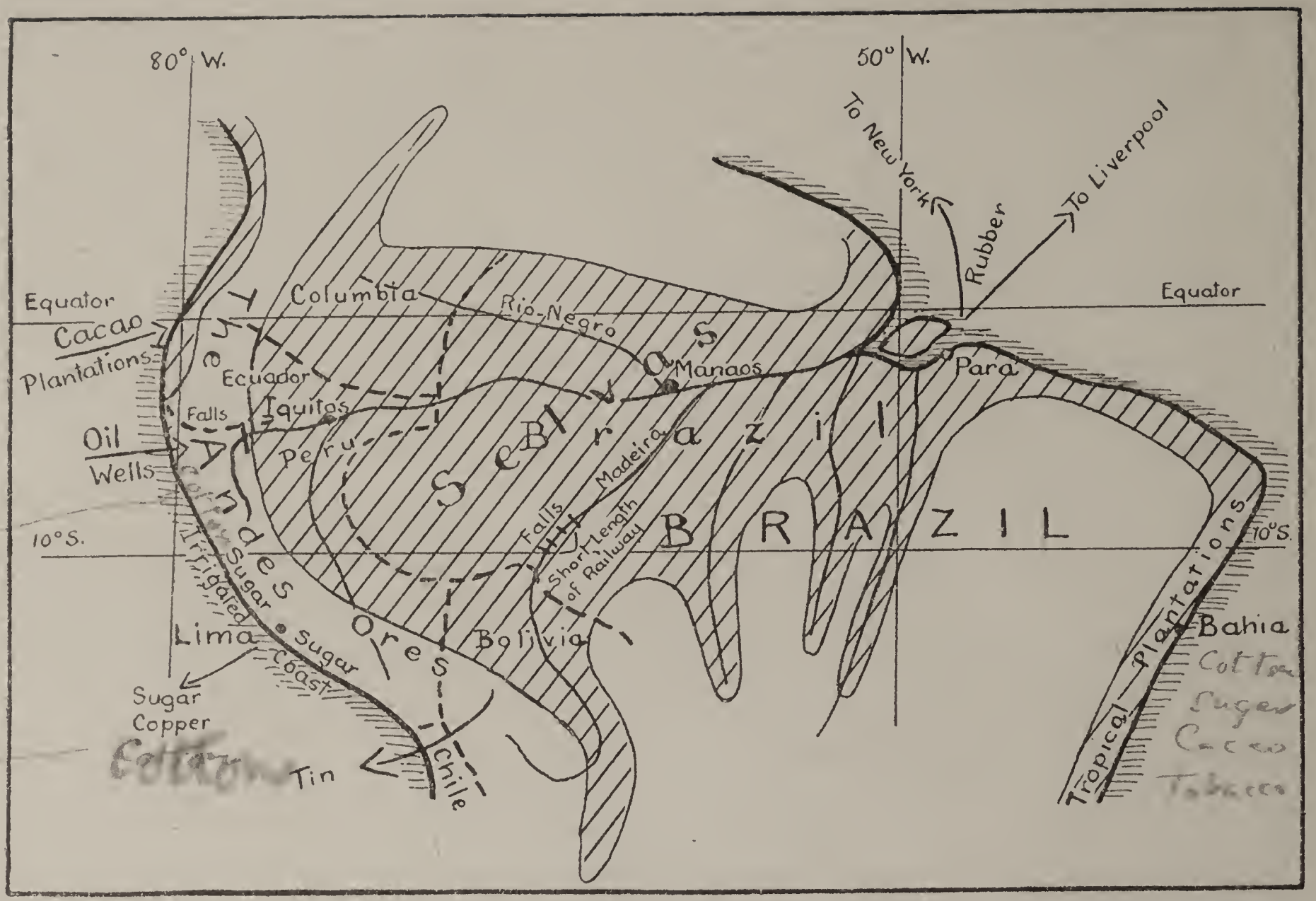
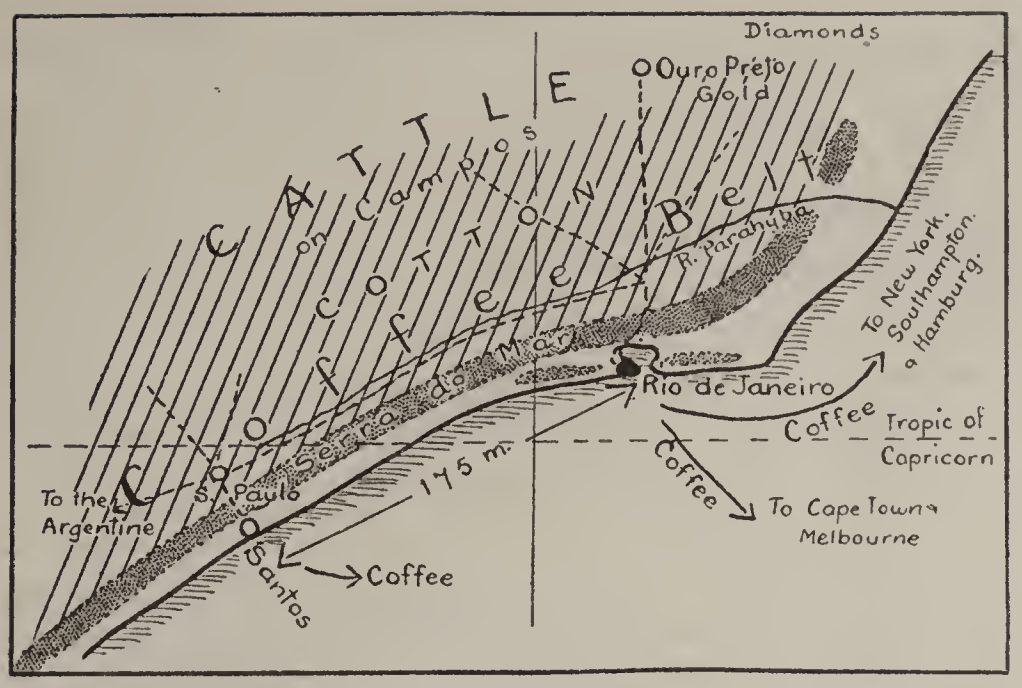


Eva Germaine Rimington Taylor, *A Sketch-Map Geography*, p. 109. Newberry Library call number: Baskes G127 .T39 1921.

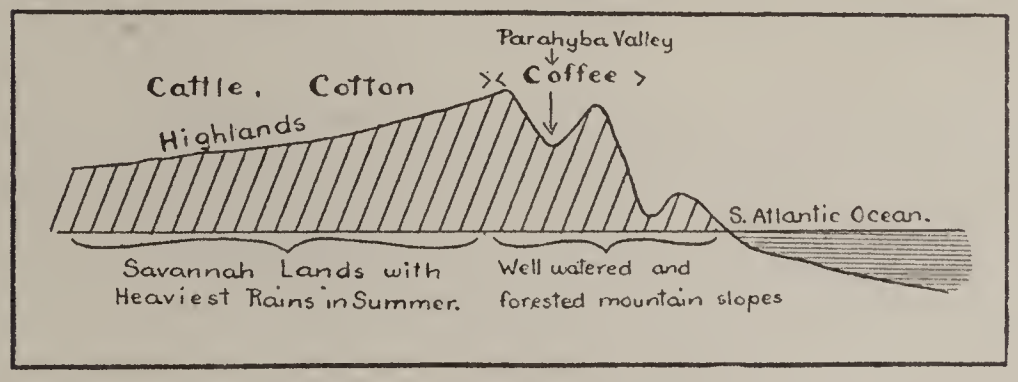
tive, rather than on encouraging creative and independent thinking.

Far from this, at the end of nineteenth century, it was broadly accepted that the act of drawing was a useful exercise which not only helped students remember places, but which taught them to think in terms of geographical processes. In 1890, a journal for teachers published by the National Ministry of Education in Argentina recommended cartographic exercises to better learn geography lessons; for those practices, it was "convenient that the student produces those designs by heart or imaginatively, without the model ahead, after having copied it once and again." It also clearly explains that "the best lesson of geography will be one based simultaneously on the observation of Nature and, when possible, on the use of maps, image of reality, and on the geographic designs made by the student himself. For those cartographic exercises the model must be not highly detailed maps, but simplified sketches."[2]

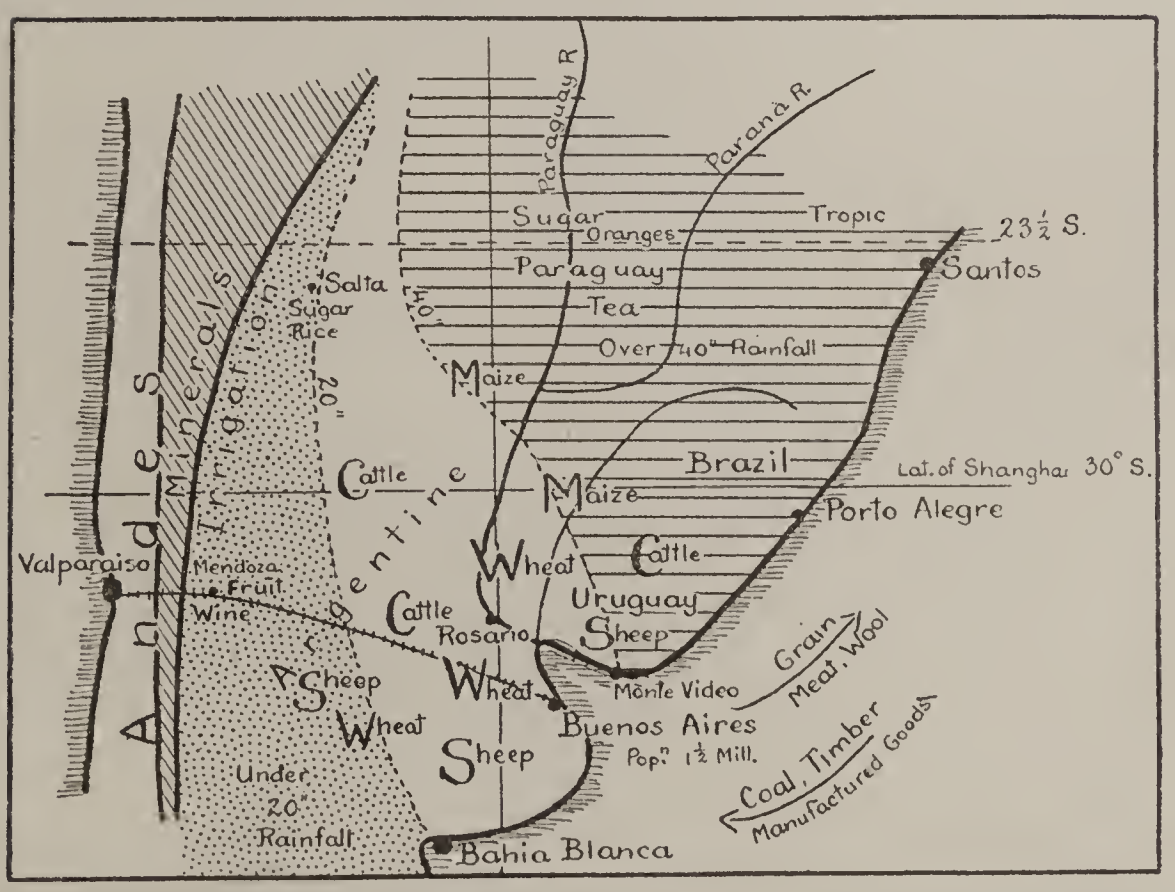
The Baskes Collection at the Newberry Library holds two editions of school texts exclusively devoted to the use of such sketch maps . Eva Germaine Rimington Taylor (1879-1966), published *A Sketch-Map Geography: A Text-Book of World and Regional Geography for the Middle and Upper School* in London in 1921.[3] A later edition would appear with minor corrections nearly a half century later, in 1966, after the original edition had gone through fifteen reprints.[4] *A Sketch-Map Geography* begins with a note about "this book and its use," where it is stated that "not one of the maps is a mere transcription



117. SUB-TROPICAL BRAZIL —THE COFFEE BELT OF BRAZIL —THE SITE OF RIO DE JANEIRO—THE CAMPOS



118. SECTION FROM S. TO N. TO SHOW RELIEF AND PRODUCTS OF THE BRAZIL HIGHLANDS—THE CAMPOS



119. THE PLATE BASIN, ARGENTINE, URUGUAY, PARAGUAY, AND SOUTHERN BRAZIL — THE PAMPAS—THE GRAIN AND MEAT BELT OF SOUTH AMERICA

Eva Germaine Rimington Taylor, *A Sketch-Map Geography*, p. 110. Newberry Library call number: Baskes G127 .T39 1921.

from an atlas. In an atlas, facts as to topography, climate, vegetation, crops, and so forth are mapped separately. These sketch-maps show different categories of facts in combination, when they are seen to be not merely facts, but factors, determining some particular geographical result."[5]

The idea that sketch-maps deal with relationships, connections, and explanations is reinforced in the note

on "use of the atlas" that appears in both 1921 and 1966 editions: "This text-book, like all others, must be used in conjunction with a good atlas (not necessarily an expensive one), which shows the relief of the land, as well as political divisions. The general physical features of each country, its boundaries, and so forth, should be learned directly from the atlas before the set of sketch-maps dealing with that country is attacked."[6]

The final section, "Memory and revision aids," includes shorthand sketch maps, an index of place names, and an index of subjects with some pedagogical tips: "The 'shorthand' sketch maps on the two following pages may be used as memory aids or memory tests. Anyone who knows their geography well will see at once what the symbols and initials mean. Each map may be drawn on the blackboard, and members of the class set to find out what towns or region it represents. From the 'shorthand' maps a sketch-map of the usual type can readily be drawn. Pupils should be warned always to draw out the map in full in an examination paper, although they will find it a great help to jot down the 'shorthand' form on rough paper as a guide" (1921: 135).

This sort of book has not received much attention from scholars. This might be because such books do not seem to fit well in traditional genres (textbooks, atlases, etc.). However, they could certainly provide useful material for an inquiry into the visual tradition in geography from a less explored and more original angle.

In a recent study conducted by this author, six hundred people from ten different cities across Argentina participated in a visual survey by sketching a map of the country. The project aimed to explore expressions of a sort of "geographical common sense," that is, simple premises regarding territory, geopolitics, and how people imagined their communities geographically.[7] Beyond the results of the research (which showed the impact of formal geographical education, territorial policies of the Argentine government, and the way that "official input" or maps studied within the formal education system were combined with the cohort's filters, the relational perspective of the interviewer, and other factors), an introductory methodological note remarked that the first reaction of the interviewers was a generalized initial resistance to drawing in order to express a geographical idea. People did not want to draw maps, even to express geographical concepts.

It is at least curious that, in a society with an increasing emphasis on the visual, a traditionally visual discipline seems to have become disconnected from promoting the graphic skills that it once emphasized. So why should we pay attention to this? Maybe because field notes, schemes, sketch maps , designs—all of these are not only graphics to display but also creative acts that demand our active participation. That is, they are ways of shaping our own geographies, our ways of producing, internalizing, communicating, and criticizing knowledge, and our ways of expressing ourselves with our "own words."

[1] Godlewska, Anne M. C., "Humboldt's Visual Thinking: From Enlightenment Vision to Modern Science" in David Livingstone and Charles Withers, *Geography and Enlightenment* (Chicago, 1999).

[2] "La mejor lección de geografía será la que se funde a la vez en la observación de la Naturaleza y, cuando sea posible, en el uso de mapas, imagen de la realidad, y en los trazados geográficos que el mismo alumno haga. Para esos ejercicios cartográficos deben servir de modelo, no los mapas muy detallados, sino croquis simplificados, y para la seguridad de la eficacia del estudio conviene que el alumno haga eso trazados de memoria o imaginativamente, sin tener el modelo delante, después que lo haya copiado una y otra vez." Antonio Atienza y Medrano (1890) "Material de enseñanza de la Geografía," in *El Monitor de la Educación Común*, Consejo Nacional de Educación, Año XI, N. 180, pp. 1381-1383, [online].

[3] viii, 147 pp. : maps ; 22 cm. Contents: Part I. Regional geography. The British Isles; Europe; Asia; Africa; North America; South America; Australia and New Zealand -- Part II. World geography. General maps -- Part III. Memory and revision aids. Shorthand sketch maps; index of subjects; index of place names. Part of the Roger S. Baskes Collection at the Newberry Library. Call no.: Baskes G127 .T39 1921.

[4] By E.G.R. Taylor and E.M.J. Campbell. viii, 163 pp. : ill., maps ; 21 cm. The book was reprinted thirteen times before being completely revised in 1950 with the help of Eila Campbell, when all the maps were redrawn in a bolder, simpler style. This edition published in 1966 came after a further revision (Taylor and Campbell 1962). "Taylor, Eva Germaine Rimington, 1879-1966". *Geographers. Biobibliographical Studies*. Mansell, London (1977). Millesime : 2012, vol. 31 [pp. 1-29].

[5] *A Sketch-Map Geography*, 1921, v.

[6] *A Sketch-Map Geography*, 1921, vii; and 1966, vii.

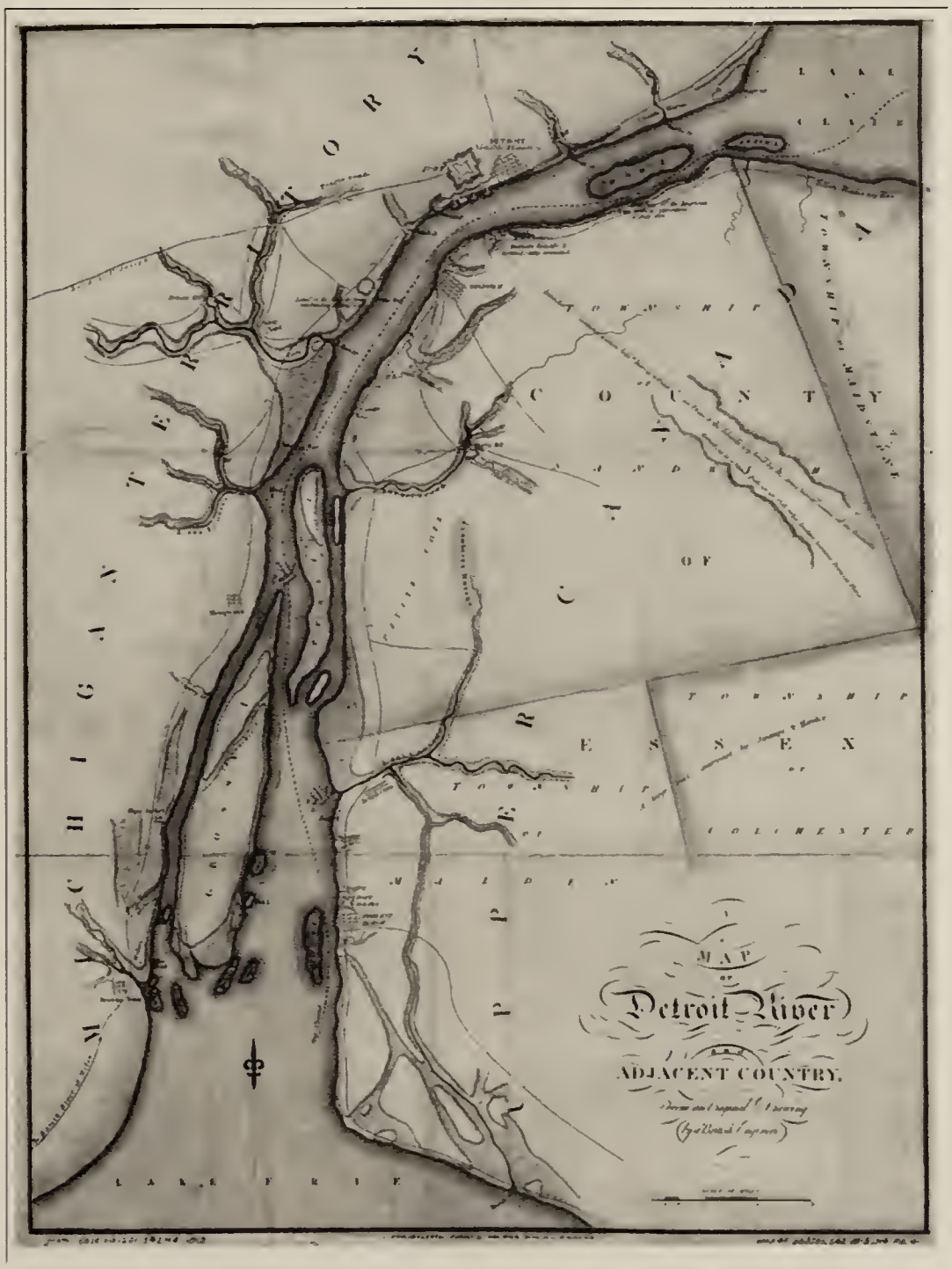
[7] "La Argentina a mano alzada. El sentido común geográfico y la imaginación gráfica en los mapas que dibujan los argentinos". In Carla Lois and Verónica Hollman (2012) (eds.), *Geografía y cultura visual: los usos de las imágenes en las reflexiones sobre el espacio*, Rosario: Ediciones Prohistoria (in press).

The War of 1812 and American Cartography

The Eighteenth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography

The 18th Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography were held on Thursday, October 24, Friday October 25, and Saturday, October 26, 2013 on the topic of the war that took place between 1812 and 1815 between US and British forces, and has been variously called The War of 1812, the Second War of American Independence, or the Invasion of Canada.

The lectures considered how the transformation of the geopolitical ambitions of the United States, centered on the War of 1812, was linked to the history of the American mapping of this period. The years before and after the war include a number of notable developments: the first government-sponsored explorations of the Trans-Mississippi West; the first governmental mapping devoted to the improvement of transportation and communications infrastructure; the first commercially viable maps published for travelers and migrants; the emergence of a competitive map trade in North America; the formation of the US Coast Survey (later US Coast and Geodetic Survey); the beginnings of American pedagogic and historical cartography, and the establishment of the US Corps of Engineers. The call for civil, commercial, and military infrastructure



Map of the Detroit River and Adjacent Country, From an original drawing by a British Engineer, Henry Schenck Tanner, appearing in *A Military and Topographical Atlas of the United States*, by John Melish (Philadelphia, 1815). Newberry Library call number: map4F G3701.S42 1813 M4 no. 4. This map, showing British and US forts and batteries facing one another across the Detroit River, emphasizes the significance of the Great Lakes region as a major theatre of the war.

Map of the Seat of War among the Creek Indians, From the Original Drawing in the War Department, appearing in *A Military and Topographical Atlas of the United States,* by John Melish (Philadelphia, 1815). Newberry Library call number: Case G1201.S42 M4 1815. This map illustrates that the "Seat of war" was not so simple as a duel between US and British forces; it serves as yet another example of Native lives drawn into a war not of their own making, in this case, what has been variously referred to as one theatre of the War of 1812, the "Creek War," or the "Red Stick War," a conflict in which future President Andrew Jackson would play a major role.

in the wake of the war set in motion, if indirectly, a vast array of studies of land and sea which would result in important scientific developments, developments articulated by and with the help of new kinds of maps. Finally, maps have played an important role in the form in which the conflict has been presented and remembered, both in terms of events that have been emphasized and events that have been neglected.

The seven invited contributors to this 18th series of the Nebenzahl Lectures explored these themes, asking whether and in what ways the War of 1812 and its aftermath was a formative period in North American cartography. At the same time, the lectures considered how the cartography of the War of 1812 shaped the ambitions and identities of several nations competing for land and influence in North America during this uncertain time.

Ann Durkin Keating of North Central College opened the program with her talk, "Preparing for War: The May 1812 Hay Map of Northern Illinois," emphasizing a local side of the conflict and its cartography. Martin Brückner of the University of Delaware gave a talk emphasizing the production and circulation of some of the

better known maps of the time: "Cartography in Crisis: War, Panic, and the Sine Qua Non Maps of John Melish." "Bounded by History: Mapping Iroquoia in the War of 1812," given by Scott Manning Stevens of the D'Arcy McNickle Center for American Indian and Indigenous Studies at the Newberry Library, recontextualized the war in light of the experience of indigenous peoples who, as Stevens emphasized, lost far more in the conflict and its accompanying events than either the British or US sides. John Cloud of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration introduced attendees to the maritime context of the war by giving "A Survey of the Surveys of the Coast at the Time of the War of 1812." Susan Schulten of the University of Denver, in "Cartographic Innovation in the Early Republic," emphasized how infrastructure often begun in response to issues brought to light by the experience of the conflict and its aftermath, had the perhaps unintended purpose of unearthing clues that allowed for a kind of cartographic innovation which itself was to have a great effect on visualization in the natural sciences. James Akerman of the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library, discussed the cartography of US settlement and travel westward at the time in "Rivers, Lakes, Travel Cartography and the Frontier, 1800-1848." Imre Josef Demhardt of the University of Texas at Arlington closed the weekend with a survey of cartographic change in the first half of the nineteenth century, in "From the War of 1812 to the U.S.-Mexican War of 1846-48: The Explorative Mapping by the U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers." All lectures were exceptionally well attended, and many interesting discussions began in question-and-answer sessions and spilled out across the Newberry's first floor during the closing reception.

Front, from left: Ken Nebenzahl and the 2013 Nebenzahl Lecturers: Imre Josef Demhart, Ann Durkin Keating; Back, from left: James R. Akerman, John Cloud, Scott Manning Stevens, Susan Schulten, Martin Brückner.

"Home Front: Daily Life in the Civil War North" Exhibition Features Newberry Maps

To commemorate the 150th anniversary of the US Civil War and in conjunction with the Terra Foundation for American Art, the Newberry Library has mounted "Home Front: Daily Life in the Civil War North," an exhibition of more than 100 items that focuses on the enormous, and costly, effect the war had on civilians. The exhibit is open from September 27, 2013, through March 24, 2014, making it one of the longest running exhibitions in the Newberry's 126-year history. The exhibition will comprehensively examine the culture of the Northern home front through visual materials that illustrate the war's influence on household and the cotton economies; the ways in which the absence of young men from the home changed daily life; how war relief work linked home fronts and battle fronts; why Indians on the frontier were pushed out of the riven nation's consciousness during the war years; and how wartime landscape paintings illuminated the nation's past, present, and future.

Of potential interest to *Mapline* readers are the maps in the exhibition, which help to reconstruct the geographical context of Southern cotton interests, slavery, public opinion. Other maps in the exhibition help tell the often neglected story of the West during the war years, when "violence and displacement came to unforeseen regions and again and again drew Native lives into a war not of their making."

It is in some ways appropriate that the Newberry should commemorate the Civil War in such a way. Edward Ayer, one of The Newberry's earliest and greatest benefactors, and early contributor of many important maps, first came to appreciate books, maps, and the West itself while serving in the Southwest with the First California Regiment of Cavalry Volunteers from 1861 to 1864. Ayer brought these interests back to Chicago after the war, and, eventually, to the Newberry in its early years. Though only a few items from the Ayer collection appear in the exhibition, alongside more recent collections and acquisitions, as well as beautiful paintings from the collections of the Terra Foundation, the exhibition maintains a thread to that conflict woven deeply into the fabric of the Newberry.

In conjunction with the exhibition opening, the University of Chicago Press has published a companion

Norman's Chart of the Lower Mississippi River, 1858, by Marie Adrien Persac (New Orleans, 1858) (Newberry Library call number: Case F 875 .66; Pictured here is a copy from the Arthur Holzheimer Collection); and (facing page) *The Cotton Kingdom*, by Edward Atkinson (Boston, March 1863) (Newberry Library call number: H 42 .052), both appear in the exhibition to illustrate how the political economy of the export-dominated cotton and sugar regions of the Deep South, regions in which slavery was most deeply established, were understood just before and during the war.

THE COTTON KINGDOM.

The system of slave labor, driving a portion of the White population from the Southern to the Western States and repelling emigration from Europe, causes the black population, while in very small proportion to the square mile to bear a large proportion to the total population. It may be asked whether the removal of slavery by opening the southern states to emigration, will not cause the white population to increase very rapidly and thus reduce the colored to the ratio it bears to the white in Maryland and Delaware; in which states it is not only not a disturbing element but a very valuable one and one not to be dispensed with. Yet in Maryland and Delaware there are double the number of free negroes to the square mile, that there are of slaves to the square mile in the Cotton States, and in Md. four times the number counting both free and slave. The principal cotton region is not upon the unhealthy coast line where malarious fevers prevail, but is mostly a healthy interior upland country, the largest portion being far more healthy than many of the Western States. An able bodied man can easily raise, and with the assistance of his Children, can pick 5000 pounds of cotton per annum at the same time raising an ample supply of food for his family. This can be done with less hard work than is required of farm laborers in New England. It is not probable that large crops of cotton will be raised for the next five years or that cotton will in that time rule below an average of 25 cts per pound. How rapid a settlement of the cotton region will be inducted by the ability of a common laborer to raise in each year an ample supply of food and a crop of cotton which will bring $12.50 in gold on demand, let each one judge. Not for the extension of slavery but, by free trade in negroes to extend slave cultivation upon its present territory, has the rebellion been undertaken. Five tuber made one ninth part of the cotton crop in 1850 and was slowly but surely increasing, and undermining the slave-power.

The increase of some of the western states may indicate the probable increase of the cotton-states after the abolishment of slavery.

	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
Iowa	—	—	43112	192214	674913
Illinois	55162	157445	476183	851470	1711951
Indiana	147178	343031	685866	988416	1350428
Michigan	8765	31679	212267	397654	749113
Wisconsin	—	—	30945	305391	775881

Statement of crops made in 1860 by sundry planters

Aaron Clark Columbia, Ark	89 full hands	1520 bales	
W. H. Montgomery near Vicksburg, Miss.	62	do	1020
Henry Johnston Lake Washington, Miss	102	do	1605
James Sunrise Lake Concordia La.	85	do	1350
H. W. Livingston, Sunflower River, Miss.	20	do	300
50 bales unpicked for want of more hands			
W. M. Gibson Bogue Phalaia River Miss	18	do	275
Large quantity unpicked	376		6070

Average per hand 16 bales of 470 lbs 7520 pounds
7520 pounds at price of 1860 say 10c $752 60 per hand
7520 pounds at estimated average of next five years say 25c $1880 per hand.
A full crop of food raised by the same hands

Planters estimate the number of full hands by counting women and children as fractions.

Example David Dickson's small plantation in Washington Co. Georgia. This plantation was carried on by a negro overseer named Harris, his master not visiting the place during the season.

Force	
Harris the driver a man	1
Joe "	1
Clay, a boy 16 years old	0.6
Charity, a woman with nursing Child	0.5
Jane, a girl 9 years old	0.3
Lucy " 8 " "	0.3
Nicy " 10 " "	0.3
Full hands	4

Value of cotton sold	447600
" pork raised	38560
" corn, oats & fodder	500 00
6 Beeves a 15	90 00
	$ 54451 60
Deduct amount paid for hired Labor one half of which was white	450 00
	$ 50016 60

The value of the crop of 1859 made by David Dickson on his main plantation in Hancock Co. Georgia was estimated at $55000 with a force of 53 full hands.

Political Economy of Slavery.
High price and not low price limits the production of Cotton.

"Whenever cotton rises to 10 cents, Cuba becomes too dear to increase production rapidly."

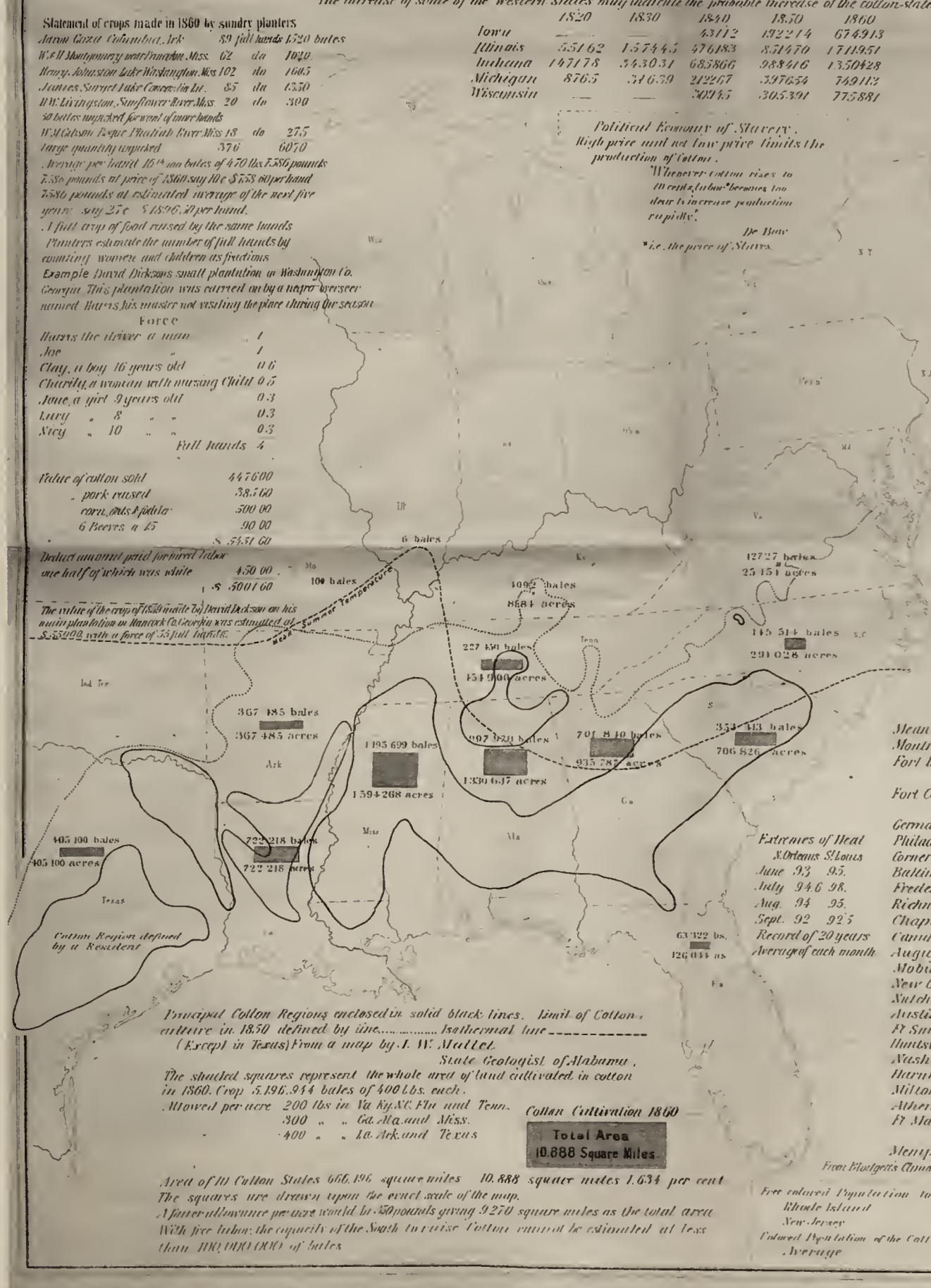
De Bow
"i.e. the price of Slaves.

The northern limit of profitable cotton cultivation may be said to be the northern boundary of Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina. The total number of square miles south of said line excluding Indian Territory and including Texas is 666196 of which 71338 square miles are improved lands, equal to 10.71 per ct. North of said line and east of Kansas there are 718245 square miles of which 178826 square miles are improved lands equal to 2503 per ct.

The following lines indicate the proportion of improved lands in the several sections.

Scale 100 per cent

Ill. Ind. Mich. Ohio. N.Y. N.J. Pa. 35.7 per cent of their entire area improved.
New England 30.43/100 per ct.
Va. Md. Del. Ky. Mo. 25.44/100 per ct.
Iowa, Wisconsin & Minn. 6.88/100 per ct.
The Cotton States
N.C. S.C. Ga. Ala. Miss. La. Tex. Ark. Tenn. 4 Pa. 10.71/100 per ct.
The principal Cotton States
S.C. Ga. Ala. Miss. La. Ark. 13.67/100 per ct.
Texas which alone could produce 20 million bales of Cotton 1.44/100 per ct.



Principal Cotton Regions enclosed in solid black lines. Limit of Cotton culture in 1850 defined by line..... Isothermal line ----------
(Except in Texas) From a map by J. W. Mallet, State Geologist of Alabama.

The shaded squares represent the whole area of land cultivated in cotton in 1860. Crop 5,196,944 bales of 400 lbs. each.
Allowed per acre 200 lbs in Va Ky N.C. Flo and Tenn.
300 " " Ga. Ala. and Miss.
400 " " La. Ark. and Texas

Cotton Cultivation 1860
Total Area 10.888 Square Miles.

Area of 10 Cotton States 666,196 square miles. 10.888 square miles 1.634 per cent
The squares are drawn upon the exact scale of the map.
A fair allowance per acre would be 350 pounds giving 9270 square miles as the total area. With free labor, the capacity of the South to raise Cotton cannot be estimated at less than 100,000,000 of bales.

Mean Summer Heat	
Montreal	70°.8
Fort Indep^ce Boston	68. 6
Fort Columbus New York	72 .1
Germantown, Pa.	73.
Philadelphia Corner 2^d & Dock St.	80. 3
Baltimore	73. 6
Frederick, Md	75. 7
Richmond	79. 4
Chapel Hill, N.C.	76. 3
Camden, S.C.	78. 4
Augusta, Ga	80 2
Mobile	82 2
New Orleans	82. 3
Natchez	79.9
Austin, Tex.	80. 7
Ft Smith, Ark.	77 6
Huntsville, Ala	75. 6
Nashville	77. 3
Harmony, Ind.	76.9
Milton, Ind.	78. 4
Athens Ill.	76. 2
Ft Madison Iowa	78. 1
Memphis Tenn.	78 1

From Blodgett's Climatology of the U.S.

Extremes of Heat	N. Orleans	St Louis
June	93	95.
July	94.6	98.
Aug.	94	95.
Sept.	92	92.5

Record of 20 years Average of each month

Free colored Population to Square Mile

Rhode Island	3.
New Jersey	3.04

Colored Population of the Cotton States Average 1.81

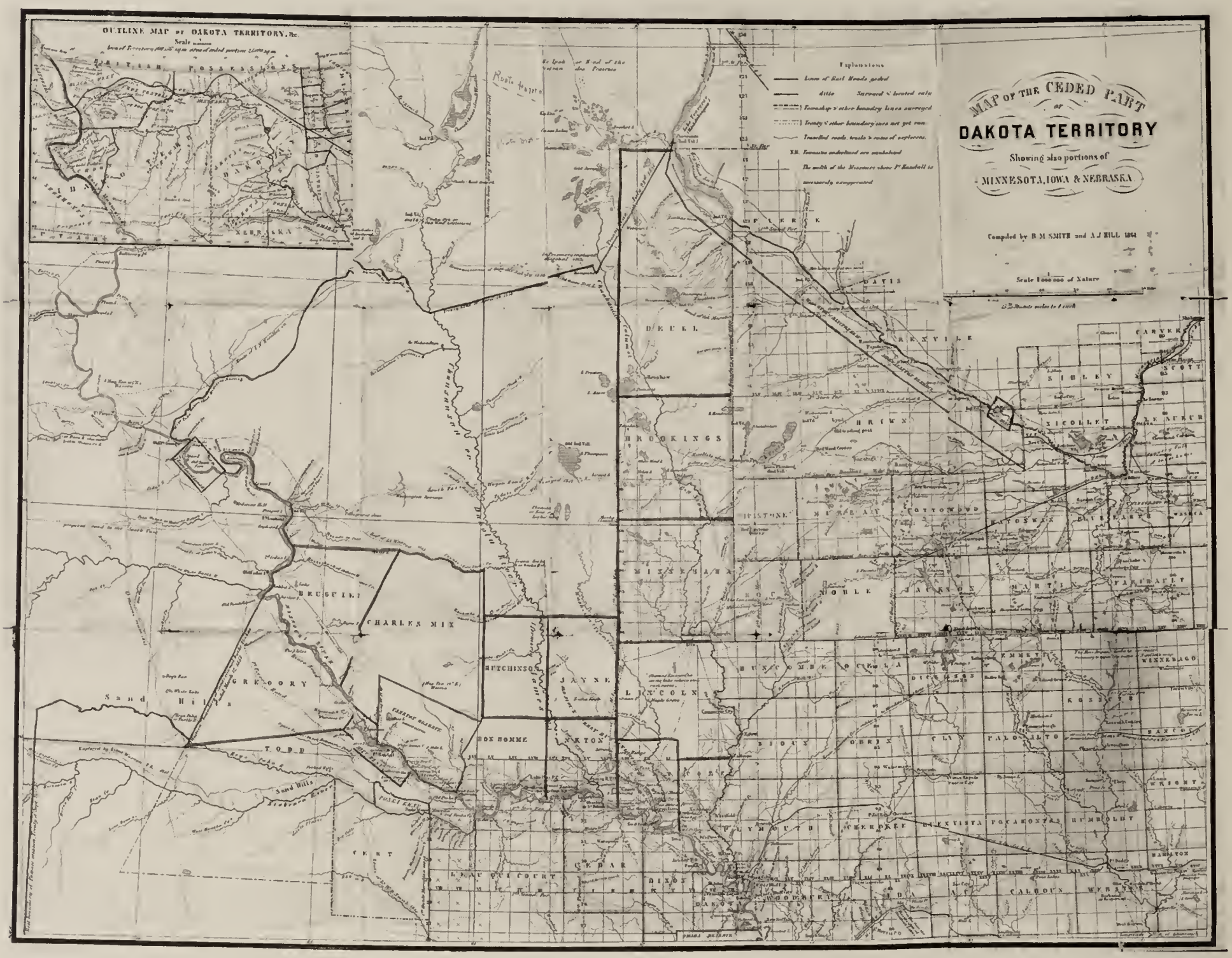
Density of Population to the square mile in 1860

	Colored Free	Slave	Total	White
Maryland inc.				
Dis. of Columbia	10.16	9.66	19.82	
Maryland	8.96	9.32	18.28	53.61
South Carolina	40	16.42	16.82	11.70
Delaware	9.35	.85	10.20	42.73
Mississippi			9.27	7.51
Virginia	.95	8.00	8.95	17 07
Alabama			8.63	10.38
Georgia			8.03	10.20
North Carolina	67	7.35	8.02	14.04
Louisiana	.40	7.14	7.54	7.11
Kentucky	29	5.98	6.27	24.40
Tennessee	.16	6.05	6.21	18.13
Arkansas			2.13	6.21
Missouri			1.76	15 78
Florida			1.06	1.31
Texas			.77	1.78
New Jersey	3.04		3.04	77.73
Rhode Island	3.		3.	130.71
Connecticut	1.84		1.84	96.61
Pennsylvania	1.24		1.24	63.18
Massachusetts	1.23		1.23	156 60
New York	1.		1.	83 36
Ohio	.85		.85	57.69
Indiana	.33		.33	39 60
Illinois	.14		.14	30 76
Michigan	12		.12	13.20
Iowa	2		.2	12.24
Maine				20.94
Minnesota				2.08
N. Hampshire				35.14
Vermont				34.79
Wisconsin				14.39
California				2.01
Oregon				55
Kansas				

Average colored population to the square mile of the eight principal cotton states 4.81

BOSTON, MASS.
March, 1863.
Compiled by
EDWARD ATKINSON

volume which will be the first book to explore the visual culture of a world far removed from the horror of war, yet intimately bound to it. The book includes a foreword by Civil War scholar Adam Goodheart and essays by exhibition co-curators Daniel Greene and Peter John Brownlee, Associate Curator at the Terra Foundation; as well as Sarah Burns, Ruth N. Halls professor emerita, history of art, Indiana University, Bloomington; Diane Dillon, director of scholarly and undergraduate programs, the Newberry; and Scott Manning Stevens, director of the D'Arcy McNickle Center for American Indian and Indigenous Studies, the Newberry.



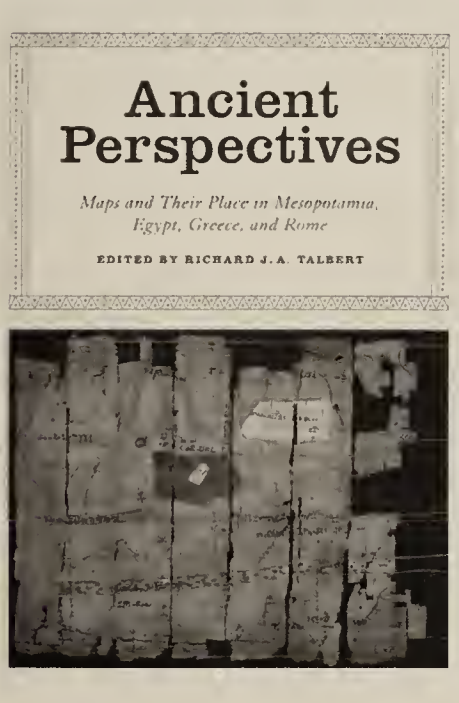
Map of the ceded part of Dakota Territory showing also portions of Minnesota, Iowa & Nebraska, compiled by B.M. Smith and A.J. Hill from 1860 surveys (St. Paul, 1861) (Newberry Library call number: Vault Graff 4948), illustrates the ongoing displacement of the Dakota living along the Minnesota River, a displacement which would result in the complicated events of 1862 that have been variously referred to as the "Dakota Conflict" or "Sioux Uprising," eventually involving the intervention of President Lincoln and the US Army under the command of General John Pope, recently reassigned after his army's defeat in the East.

Ancient Perspectives Published

In November 2007 The Newberry Library hosted the Sixteenth Series of Kenneth Nebenzahl Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography: Ancient Perspectives: Maps and Their Place in Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece, and Rome. The lectures were organized for the Smith Center by Dr. Richard J.A. Talbert (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), and included seven papers on topics ranging from urban to cosmological mapping. The Smith Center is now pleased to announce the publication of those lectures in a well-illustrated 280-page volume by The University of Chicago Press.

Tracing the history of cartography from Western Asia to North Africa and Europe from the third millennium BCE to the fifth century CE, the authors explain how maps served as critical economic, political, and personal tools in many societies, but that there was little consistency in how and why maps were made. Though none of these societies had devised the means to measure time or distance with modern precision, they still conceived of and recorded their surroundings in the form of maps, and often did so in creative and interesting ways.

The volume begins with an introduction by Richard Talbert, and contains the following essays: "The Expression of Terrestrial and Celestial Order in Ancient Mesopotamia," by Francesca Rochberg; "From Topography to Cosmos: Ancient Egypt's Multiple Maps," by David O'Connor; "Mapping the World: Greek Initiatives from Homer to Eratosthenes," by Georgia L. Irby, "Ptolemy's Geography: Mapmaking and the Scientific Enterprise," by Alexander Jones; "Greek and Roman Surveying and Surveying Instruments," by Michael Lewis: "Urbs Roma to Orbis Romanus: Roman Mapping on the Grand Scale," by Richard Talbert; and "Putting the World in Order: Mapping in Roman Texts," by Benet Salway.



A New Home for the Smith Center

After several decades surrounded by readers' carrels in the center of the library, the Smith Center has recently relocated to the bright eastern end of the Newberry's fourth floor. The Smith Center is now the good neighbor of the D'Arcy McNickle Center for American Indian and Indigenous Studies and the Dr. William M. Scholl Center for American History and Culture. Staff members Jim Akerman, Pete Nekola, and Annie Cullen delight in the small bit of Lake Michigan visible at the end of Walton Street from the Center's windows, and scholars are already making use of the map-sized tables in the open work area now shared with the Scholl Center.

Jerry Danzer, Bob Karrow, and Carl Kupfer discuss the early mapping of Lake Superior in the new Smith Center.

Announcing Mapping Nature Across the Americas

An NEH Summer Institute

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library is pleased to announce that it will host a National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Institute for College and University Faculty on the topic of "Mapping Nature across the Americas" from July 14 to August 15, 2014. The Institute will trace the interplay between mapping and environmental knowledge across the Americas from transatlantic encounters to recent times. Co-directors are Kathleen Brosnan (University of Oklahoma) and James Akerman (The Newberry Library). Guest faculty will include Neil Safier (The John Carter Brown Library), Sterling Evans (University of Oklahoma), Richard White (Stanford University), Anne Knowles (Middlebury College), Raymond Craib (Cornell University), Craig Colten (Louisiana State University), and Peter Nekola (The Newberry Library). Additionally, Michael Conzen (University of Chicago) and Ann Durkin Keating (North Central College) will lead field trips.

Detail from: Sierraville Quadrangle, California, Showing Land Classificatoin and Density of Standing Timber, Plate IV accompanying John B. Lieberg, *Professional Paper No. 8: Forest Conditions in the Northern Sierra Nevada, California* (Washington: United States Geological Survey, 1902). Newberry Library call number: House Documents 4508 Volume 69.

For more information, please visit our website at www.newberry.org/mappingnature, or contact

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NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE Humanities

In Review

Historical Atlas of Washington and Oregon, Derek Hayes. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2011. Hardcover, 240 pp. 550 images and maps. ISBN: 9780520266155

Derek Hayes is author and designer of more than a dozen historical atlases. They are produced with careful attention to detail, but for whom are they intended? The ideal reader of his latest book would seem to be a map-loving generalist who has some interest in the history of the Washington-Oregon region. As the author says, maps are "what this book is all about." He gives us 550 selections, most of them well-printed in full color, plus photographs and other illustrations, all packed into just 240 pages. The result is a handsome, lively volume, not too heavy to hold, with a clearly organized text that can be read from cover to cover in a few sittings, or studied more deliberately, topic by topic, with lots of time out to examine the wide variety of maps.

Readers with more specific historical interests may be pleased or disappointed by what they find. Some topics (such as the Columbia River, the Hudson's Bay Company, the Northern Pacific Railroad, or Puget Sound) are covered fairly extensively, while others (such as Chinese immigration, Sir Francis Drake, the Lewis and Clark expedition, or the Rogue River Wars over gold) are only mentioned briefly. Why? Bear in mind that this book is about what the maps happen to be about—the existing or surviving maps, that is. Hayes has probably done as well as anyone could with the material now available.

Is this a reference book, as the publisher suggests? Not really. It takes its place with thirteen earlier books by Hayes, listed and described on his website (www.derekhayes.ca). A topic treated lightly in one of them may be discussed more fully in another. For example, the question of where Drake landed on the Pacific coast, barely mentioned here, is considered in greater detail in Hayes's *Historical Atlas of the Pacific Northwest* (2000). And there may be additional discussion in his forthcoming *British Columbia: A New Historical Atlas* (September 2012), because of attention recently focused on that topic. But it is evidently not Hayes's habit to cross-reference his books; that cumbersome task will probably be left to the reader, unless a more ambitious step is taken. Here's my suggestion: how about an online index, frequently updated, to tie all of Hayes's books together? It would increase the reference value of these atlases substantially, and enable us to appreciate the author's achievements all the more.

Charles Sullivan

Mapping Virginia from the Age of Exploration to the Civil War, William C. Wooldridge. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2012. Hardcover, 376 pp. Numerous plates. ISBN 978-0-8139-3267-5.

Virginia has been fortunate in the works devoted to the development of its cartography. P. Lee Phillips published *Virginia Cartography* as long ago as 1896 (reprinted at Ann Arbor in 1995), and in 2000 Richard Stephenson and Marianne McKee produced *Virginia in Maps* (Richmond, Library of Virginia). This latest work differs from *Virginia in Maps* by its limitations in scope and chronology. Unlike the earlier work, it does not take in manuscript material, and stops at the time of the Civil War.

Even within this limited scope, the volume contains about 300 very well-produced images, with a sprightly commentary divided into eleven chapters. It has the advantage over *Virginia in Maps* that the volume is not–quite–too heavy to read on one's knee, and with its unfolding tale of the development of the commonwealth, it can count as a book for reading rather than primarily for reference. It is rounded out by an exemplary listing of the maps, and by a full annotated bibliography of works dealing with early maps of Virginia and of some adjacent states.

David Buisseret

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography was founded in 1972 to advance knowledge of the history of cartography and to promote the use of the Newberry's cartographic collections. Among the many programs it sponsors to achieve these goals are institutes and seminars, conferences, research fellowships, exhibitions, workshops for educators and public historians, public lecture series, and a variety of print and electronic publications.

Director: James R. Akerman
Assistant Director: Peter Nekola
Program Assistant: Anne E. Cullen

Briefly Noted

Exhibitions

"Common Destinations: Maps in the American Experience" will be on view from April 20, 2013 to January 5, 2014 at Winterthur Museum, Garden, and Library. This exhibition covers the colonial wars, the American Revolution, and the decades of nation building. "Common Destinations" features items from Winterthur's collection of traditional maps on paper as well as map-related objects. http://www.winterthur.org/commondestinations

The Stewart Museum of Montreal will present the exhibition "20,000 Leagues Over Land and Sea: Exploring Six Centuries of Cartography," through April 13, 2014, featuring more than one hundred maps from the Stewart Museum's collection. On display are world maps, continental maps, maps of countries, sea charts, polar maps, celestial maps and city maps. A selection of navigational, astronomical and surveying instruments as well as globes of the earth and the heavens complements the exhibition. http://www.stewart-museum.org/en/20-000-leagues-over-land-and-sea-106.html

The Florida Historic Capitol Museum will host an exhibition running through December 31, 2013, as part of the statewide *Viva Florida 500* commemoration of Ponce de Leon's landing in Florida. "Navigating New Worlds: Identity, Perception, and Politics in Florida" highlights rare and important maps and prints from the Michael W. and Dr. Linda M. Fisher collection. Approximately thirty maps and prints will be on view from the collection. http://www.flhistoriccapitol.gov/exhibits/maps.cfm

The Tampa Bay History Center produced and currently has on display through February 16, 2014 the exhibit "Charting the Land of Flowers: 50 Years of Florida Maps." The exhibit and accompanying catalogue of the same name tell the story of exploration, settlement and growth of Florida and the significant role it played in our nation's history. The publication of the catalogue and opening of the exhibition in September 2013 coincided with the 500th anniversary of Ponce de Leon's arrival in, and the naming of, Florida in 1513. In addition to the 150 maps, dating from the 1500s to the present, included in the primary exhibition and its catalogue; there will be a "secondary" exhibition of 75 or more other (and generally more casual or more contemporary) maps in another area within the History Center.
http://www.tampabayhistorycenter.org/temporary.html

Lectures

The Twenty-Third Series of Maps and Society Lectures will be held at the Warburg Institute, School of Advanced Study, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H OAB, at 5.00 pm on selected Thursdays in 2013 and 2014. Admission is free and each meeting is followed by refreshments. All are most welcome. Enquiries: +44 (0)20 8346 5112 (Catherine Delano-Smith) or Tony Campbell tony@tonycampbell.info.

November 14. Joaquim Alves Gaspar and Henrique Leitão (Centro Interuniversitário de História das Ciências e da Tecnologia, University of Lisbon). 'Squaring the Circle: Rhumbs, Globes and the Making of the Mercator Projection (1569)'.

November 28. Dr Frederik Muller (Antiquarian bookseller, Bergum, Netherlands). 'Recording the Discoveries: the Pacific and Tartary Mapped by Lorenz Fries in Early 1525'.

January 16. Dr Elizabeth Upper (University of Cambridge). 'Colour Printing in the Renaissance: The Strasbourg Edition of Ptolemy's Geography (1513)'.

February 6. Kenneth Morgan (Brunel University). 'Flinders and the Cartography of Australia 1795–1815'.

February 27. Dale Kedwards (Department of English and Related Literature, University of York). 'A View from the North? The Medieval Maps of Iceland'.

March 13. Professor George Tolias (Institute of Historical Research, National Hellenic Research Foundation, Athens). 'Adornments and Metaphors: Illustrations on the Early Printed Maps of Greece'.

April 3. Dr Leif Isaaksen (Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton). 'One World, Two Systems: Claudius Ptolemy's *Geographike Hyphegesis* and the Birth of Modern Cartography'.

May 22. Dr Iris Kantor (Department of History, University of São Paulo, Brazil). 'Portable Empires: Atlases and the spatial projection of the Iberian Empires during

the Constitutional Revolutions (1776–1825)'.

Fellowships

The deadline is Wednesday, January 15, 2014, to apply for the Arthur and Janet Holzheimer Fellowship in the History of Cartography at The Newberry Library. The Fellowship is open to Ph.D. candidates or post-doctoral scholars wishing to pursue cartographic studies in residence at The Newberry. A stipend of $2,500 per month accompanies the fellowship. For more information, visit The Newberry's Short-Term Fellowships website at http://newberry.org/short-term-fellowships or contact the Research and Academic Programs Office at research@newberry.org or 312-255-3666.

The deadline is Friday, December 6, 2013, to apply for the David Woodward Memorial Fellowship in the History of Cartography, which is hosted at University of Wisconsin–Madison Institute for Research in the Humanities, in conjunction with the *History of Cartography Project*. The fellowship provides access to a number of libraries particularly well suited to scholarship in the history of cartography and gives scholars an opportunity to further their research in the field. The fellowship may be taken during any two-month period between July 2014 and June 2015. A $7,000 stipend, made possible by the generosity of Art and Jan Holzheimer, supports travel to Madison, living costs, taxes, and university fees. For the 2014-2015 fellowship, preference will be given to proposals addressing understudied topics in nineteenth-century cartography. Complete information and application instructions are available at http://www.geography.wisc.edu/histcart/#fellow

Announcements

The Directors of Imago Mundi Ltd. are delighted to announce that the fifth Imago Mundi Prize has been awarded to Carme Montaner, head of the Map Library of Catalonia at the Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, and Luis Urteaga, professor in the Geography Department of the Universitat de Barcelona, for 'Italian Mapmakers in the Spanish Civil War (1937–1939),' which appeared in *Imago Mundi* 64, no.1 (2012): 78–95. The Imago Mundi Prize is generously sponsored by Kenneth Nebenzahl. By courtesy of Routledge Journals (Taylor & Francis), the winning article is being made available free of charge at http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/pdf/competitions/imago-mundi-prize.pdf

Catherine Delano-Smith, editor of the journal *Imago Mundi*, is being honored by the Royal Geographical Society of London with the Fordham Prize for distinguished contributions to the field of cartography. She is a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Historical Research, University of London. Dr. Delano-Smith is the author of several important books and she has also been a major contributor to the multivolume *History of Cartography*. Her current research involves the diagrams of the Temple in Jerusalem in the work of Nicholas of Lyra.

Mapline is the official publication of **The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography** at the Newberry Library. Since 1976 it has been devoted to advancing knowledge of the history of cartography by reporting events, ideas, and issues in the field. In addition to printing short articles reflecting current research in the field, it functions as a bulletin to announce recent acquisitions to the cartographic collections at the Newberry, and keeps readers informed of the center's work, publications, and sponsored events. It also contains brief reports on conferences, exhibitions, and societies and lectures beyond the Newberry.

Submissions and editorial correspondence may be directed to **Peter Nekola, Editor**, at nekolap@newberry.org.

Announcements, books for review, and subscription questions may be directed to **Anne Cullen, Managing Editor**, at cullena@newberry.org.

Advisory Editors: James R. Akerman, David Buisseret, Gerald A. Danzer

To begin or renew a subscription to *Mapline*, please contact:

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Map Talk

Zermatt-Matterhorn-Monte Rosa, appearing in *Switzerland*, edited by L. Russell Muirhead (Rand McNally, 1952). Newberry Library call number: Baskes G153 .B58 Switzerland 1952.

From Bill Bryson, *Neither Here nor There: Travels in Europe* (New York, 1992):

I ... spent a day crawling around the attic searching mutteringly for my beloved Kümmerly and Frey maps. I bought nearly the whole European set in 1972, and it was one of the few intelligent investments of my younger years...

Printed in Switzerland, with all the obsessive precision, and expense, that that implies, each Kümmerly and Frey map covered one or two countries within its smart blue and yellow folders. Unfolded, the maps were vast and crisp and beautifully printed on quality paper. Best of all, the explanatory notes were in German and French only, which gave them an exotic ring that appealed to me in 1972 and appeals to me still. There is still just something inherently more earnest and worldly about a traveller who carries maps with titles like "Jugoslawien 1:1 Mio" and "Schwarzwald 1:250 000." It tells the world: "Don't mess with me. I'm a guy who knows his maps."

Contributed by David Buisseret